Appendix "A".

Chapter 187, P. L. 1930, p. 878.

Par. 434, Sec. 2 (a) NOMINATION. No person shall falsely make, or make oath to, or fraudulently deface or fraudulently destroy any certificate of nomination or petition, or any part thereof, or file, or receive for filing, any certificate of nomination or petition, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or suppress any certificate of nomination or petition which has been duly filed, or any part thereof. Every person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years.

Appendix "B".

New Jersey Statutes annotated. "Administration of Criminal Justice".—"Writs of Error".

2:195-1. Writs of Error in Criminal Cases; Issuance; Hearing and Determination of Writ of Right in Cases Punishable by Death

Writs of error in all criminal cases, not punishable with death, shall be writs of right and issue of course; in criminal cases, punishable with death, writs of error may issue as writs of grace out of the supreme court and be returnable thereto but only by order of the chancellor; if the chancellor shall refuse to order the issuance of such writ out of the supreme court, the defendant shall be entitled to a writ of error as a writ of right out of and returnable to the court of errors and appeals alone, and such writ shall be heard and determined at the term of said court next after the judgment of the court below, unless for good reasons the said court shall continue the cause to any subsequent term.

2:195-6. Persons Entitled to Writ of Error to Supreme Court

The attorney general or any prosecutor of the pleas, as the case may be, on behalf of the state, or any party, his legal representative, or other person damnified or aggrieved by any judgment rendered in the supreme court in any criminal case, may sue forth a writ of error to be directed to the justices of the supreme court, commanding them to cause the record of such judgment, and all things concerning the same, to be brought before the court of errors and appeals.

2:195-8. Annexation of Transcript to and Return of Writ

The party prosecuting a writ of error directed to any court of criminal jurisdiction shall, without delay, cause a transcript of the record to be made, and the justices or judges to whom the writ of error may be directed, or any one of them, shall annex such transcript to, and indorse a proper return on the writ of error, and return the same under his or their signatures.

If the plaintiff in error fails to procure the writ of error to be returned on the day to which it is made returnable, the writ shall be null and void, unless good cause be shown why it was not returned.

2:195-14. Bills of Exceptions; Contents; Settlement and Signing; Return with Writ

If, on the trial of any indictment, any exception shall be taken to any decision of the court during the trial to the prejudice or injury of any defendant, or if a general exception to the charge of the court to the jury be taken, the trial judge shall settle a bill of such exceptions, and sign and seal the same, so that the same may be returned with a writ of error to the court having cognizance thereof.

The bill of exceptions taken in any case shall contain only so much of the evidence as may be necessary to present the questions of law upon which exceptions were taken at the trial, and the court or judge, upon the settlement of the bill, shall strike out of the same all the evidence and other matters which shall have been unnecessarily inserted.

2:195-16. Bringing up Entire Record; Consideration and Judgment in Appellate Court; Harmless Error; Fee

The entire record of the proceedings had upon the trial of any criminal cause may be returned by the plaintiff in error therein with the writ of error, bringing up the bill of

exceptions as signed and sealed in the cause; and on the argument such entire record shall be considered and adjudged by the appellate court. If it shall appear from such record that the plaintiff in error on the trial below suffered manifest wrong or injury, either in the admission or rejection of testimony, whether objection was made thereto or not, or in the charge of the court, or in the denial of any matter by the court which was a matter of discretion, whether a bill of exceptions was settled, signed and sealed thereto, or error assigned thereon, or not, the appellate court shall remedy such wrong or injury and give judgment accordingly, and order a new trial.

No judgment given upon any indictment shall, however, be reversed for any imperfection, omission, defect in, or lack of form, or for any error except such as shall or may have prejudiced the defendant in maintaining his defense upon the merits.

The fee to be paid for the entire record, when returned by the plaintiff in error, shall not exceed eight cents per folio, and, when requested in writing of the court, such record shall, by the court, be forthwith ordered for the plaintiff in error.

2:195-17. Assignments of Errors; Copy Served on Defendant in Error

The plaintiff in error shall assign and file errors, and serve a copy thereof on the defendant in error or his attorney, within thirty days after the return of the writ or be nonprossed, unless the court shall grant further time, and in such case the plaintiff in error shall assign and file errors within the further time so granted or be nonprossed.

2:195-18. Specification of Causes for Reversal, When Entire Record Taken Up; Copy Served on Defendant in Error

In all cases where the plaintiff in error shall elect to take up the entire record with his writ of error as authorized by section 2:195-16 of this title, he shall specify the causes in the record relied upon for relief or reversal, and shall not be confined to his bill of exceptions, or required to assign error thereon, and he shall serve a copy of the causes so relied upon for relief or reversal upon the attorney general or prosecutor of the pleas representing the defendant in error, at least ten days before the first day of the term at which the cause shall be heard.

2:195-19. Assignment of Error That Verdict Against Weight of Evidence; Reversal; New Trial

Whenever plaintiff in error in a criminal case elects to take up the entire record with his writ of error, he may assign as error that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, whether or not any exception has been taken or motion to acquit has been made; and, if it shall appear from a consideration of the entire evidence that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, the appellate court shall reverse the verdict and award a new trial.